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SUPPLEMENT.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE of AGRICULTURE

1785

CONTENTS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
FEES AND EXPENSES
TERMS OF ADMISSION
COURSES OF INSTRUCTION
THE COTTON SCHOOL
EXTENSION TEACHING
THE EDUCATIONAL TRAIN
FARMERS' INSTITUTES

NUMBER 83.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

Georgia State College of Agriculture

For the Session 1908-1909

With a Register of Officers and Students for the Session

1907-1908

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

INDEX

Admission Requirements ----13
Agricultural Club------------11
Agricultural Engineering ----20
Agricultural Hall------------ 8
Agronomy-----------------17
Animal Husbandry ----------20

Biology -------------------25
Board of Trustees -----------6
Botany --------------------25

Calendar -------------------3
Chemistry ------------------25
Civil Engineering------------24
Cotton School --------------36
Courses of Instruction ------14

Dairying ---------------20, 33
Degrees -------------------15
Demonstration Field --------10

Economics-----------------28
Education ------------------29
Educational Train ----------41
English --------------------28
Entrance Requirements ------13
Expenses and Fees ----------11
Extension Teaching ---------39

Faculty ------------------- 7
Farm, Description of----------9
Farm Mechanics ------------34
Farmers' Institutes --------- 42
Forestry-------------------30
French --------------------29

Geology -------------------30
German -------------------28

Historical Statement----------5
History and Political Science--28
Horticulture -----------22, 35

Mathematics ---------------24
Military Science and Tactics --31

One-Year Course------------31

Philosophy and Education----29
Physics -------------------25
Prizes---------------------12
Publications ---------------12

Register of Students --------44
Rhetoric and English
Literature ----------------27

Soils and Soil Fertility ----19, 34

Winter Course --------------36

Zoology -------------------26

CALENDAR.

First Term, 1908–1909.

September 11:	Faculties meet.
September 14–17:	Examinations for entrance.
September 14:	Registration Books open.
September 16:	Recitations and classes begin in all departments.
November 26:	National Thanksgiving Day.
December 23:	Christmas Recess begins at noon.

Second Term, 1908–1909.

January 4:	Recitations begin. Cotton School begins.
January 19:	Birthday of General R. E. Lee.
February 19:	108th Anniversary of the Demosthenian Society.
February 20:	Exercises in Commemoration of the Founding of the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Literary Societies.
February 22:	Washington's Birthday. 89th Anniversary of the Phi Kappa Society.
March 2:	Freshman Competitive Debates.
March 16:	Sophomore Competitive Debates.
March 24:	Second Term ends.

Third Term, 1908–1909.

April 24–May 1:	Cadets go into Encampment.
May 20:	All prize essays must be in by this date.
June 7:	Board of Visitors meets in Athens.
June 10:	Board of Trustees meets in Annual Session in Athens.
June 9–11:	Examinations for entrance.
June 12, Saturday:	8:30 P. M., Sophomore Declamation Contest.
June 13, Sunday:	11:00 A. M., Baccalaureate Sermon. 8:30 P. M., Y. M. C. A. Commencement Address.
June 14, Monday:	10:30 A. M., Exercises of the Undergraduates representing the branches of the University. 4:00 P. M., Military Exercises and Drill. 8:30 P. M., Champion Debate between Phi Kappa and Demosthenian Societies.

June 15, Tuesday:	10:30 A. M., Business Meeting of the Alumni Society. 12 M., Oration before the Alumni Society. 4:30 P. M., Junior Orations and Delivery of Sophomore Cup.
June 16, Wednesday:	Commencement Day. 10:00 A. M., Senior and Law Orations, Valedictory, Baccalaureate Addresses, Conferring of Degrees. Summer vacation begins.
June 28, Monday:	Summer Session begins.
July 30, Friday:	Summer Session closes.

The Georgia State College of AGRICULTURE.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture has been duly organized in accordance with the Act of the General Assembly of the State passed July 21st, 1906. This institution is an outgrowth of the old State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts which was founded as a coordinate department of the University of Georgia on May 1, 1872, upon the transference of the funds arising from the sale of Georgia's interest in the landscrip to the trustees of the University. Its further endowment was made possible from time to time by additional appropriations provided through the generosity of the Federal Government. The State, however, realizing that agriculture represented its principal industry, decided by legislative enactment to further differentiate and endow the work of the Agricultural College in order that it might more fully serve the chief interest of all the people.

The preamble to the Conner Bill contains the following statement which sets forth fully the reasons for enlarging the work of the State College of Agriculture along both educational and research lines: "Agriculture is the principal industry of the State, and the main source from which the material prosperity of the State must come. Experience has demonstrated the great value of agricultural education in permanently improving the soil, multiplying its yield and increasing the value of its products. There is a growing demand by the people of the State for agricultural education, and for the practical benefits of scientific research in this line, and for improved methods in farming." The law provides that the State College of Agriculture shall be under the direction of a separate Board of Trustees consisting of eleven men, three selected from the trustees of the University proper, three from the directors of the Georgia Experiment Station, including the Commissioner of Agriculture, and five from the State at large. The Board has the same functions and exercises the same authority as that of trustees of similarly organized and coordinated divisions of the University, but are subject in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the State to the general control of the University trustees.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

From the Trustees of the University:

J. W. Bennett, Waycross.	Term expires 1910.
J. T. Newton, Madison.	Term expires 1911.
D. M. Hughes, Danville.	Term expires 1912.

From the Experiment Station Board:

L. G. Hardman, Commerce.	Term expires 1908.
T. G. Hudson, Atlanta.	Term expires 1908.
R. C. Neely, Waynesboro.	Term expires 1910.

From the State at Large:

J. J. Conner, Cartersville.	Term expires 1912.
J. L. Hand, Pelham.	Term expires 1910.
L. H. O. Martin, Middleton.	Term expires 1910.
A. J. McMullan, Hartwell.	Term expires 1910.
J. A. Thrash, Greenville.	Term expires 1912.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

J. J. CONNER, *President.*
A. L. HULL, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

THE GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

STAFF OF INSTRUCTION.

DAVID C. BARROW, C. and M. E., CHANCELLOR.

ANDREW M. SOULE, B. S. A., PRESIDENT; *Director Farmers' Institutes.*

JAMES M. JOHNSON, M. S. A., *Professor of Agriculture.*

MILTON P. JARNAGIN, B. S. A., *Professor of Animal Husbandry*

JOHN R. FAIN, B. S., *Professor of Experimental Agronomy.*

H. C. WHITE, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., *Professor of Chemistry, Terrell Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.*

ANDREW H. PATTERSON, A. B., A. M., *Professor of Physics and Astronomy.*

JOHN MORRIS, A. M., *Professor of English Language and Teutonic Philology.*

WILLIAM D. HOOPER, A. M., *Professor of Latin.*

ROBERT E. PARK, A. M., *Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.*

CHAS. M. STRAHAN, C. and M. E., *Professor of Civil Engineering.*

JOHN P. CAMPBELL, A. B., Ph. D., *Professor of Biology.*

J. H. T. McPHERSON, A. B., Ph. D., *Professor of History and Political Science.*

CHARLES M. SNELLING, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics*

R. P. STEPHENS, A. B., Ph. D., *Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.*

T. FORT, A. B., *Instructor in Mathematics.*

HOMER V. BLACK, A. B., Ph. D., *Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.*

URIAH H. DAVENPORT, B. S., *Adjunct Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.*

ERNEST L. GRIGGS, *Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering.*

STEADMAN V. SANFORD, *Junior Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.*

J. S. STEWART, A. B., A. M., *Professor of Secondary Education.*

JOSEPH LUSTRAT, Bach. es Lett., *Professor of Romance Languages*

THOMAS J. WOOFTER, A. M., Ph. D., *Professor of Philosophy and Education.*

ALFRED AKERMAN, A. B., M. F., *Professor of Forestry.*

WILLIAM O. PAYNE, A. B., A. M., *Instructor in History and Political Science.*

R. L. McWHORTER, A. B., A. M., *Instructor in Latin.*

JAMES F. HART, Jr., B. S., *Instructor in Horticulture.*

M. D. DuBOSE, A. B., A. M., *Instructor in English Language and German.*

J. M. READE, B. S. A., *Instructor in Botany.*

S. M. SALYER, A. B., *Instructor in Rhetoric and English Literature.*

ROBERT P. BROOKS, B. A., *Adjunct Professor of Georgia History and Sociology.*

JAMES M. KIMBROUGH, 1*st Lieutenant, U. S. A., Commandant*.

WALTER E. STONE, *Assistant in Physics.*

PHARES O. VANATTER, *Superintendent of Field Demonstrations*

AMBROSE P. WINSTON, *Farm Foreman.*

DUNCAN BURNET, *Librarian.*

SARAH A. FRIERSON, *Assistant Librarian.*

ETHEL REESE, *Secretary to the President.*

ELLEN JONES, *Mailing Clerk.*

A. L. HULL, *Registrar.*

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture constitutes an integral part of the University system, and while it will ultimately have certain buildings, lands and equipment set aside for the special use of its corps of instructors and students, its work in general will be closely associated with the University proper so that the agricultural students will enjoy all the advantages which a great university system affords. These advantages include instruction, advice from the professors in other colleges, use of the general libraries and scientific laboratories and membership in the various class and society organizations. This is most desirable, since classroom training is but a part of a man's education.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

The grounds of the Georgia Agricultural College proper are situated about half a mile from the present center of the University. The new agricultural building now in process of erection is located on Compton Hill, which constitutes a part of the greater campus. The agricultural building is 264 feet long by 72 feet wide and three stories in height. It is constructed of buff pressed brick with a red tiled roof.

The trimmings are of Bedford limestone and terra cotta. The building while plain and substantial is very attractive in appearance, and designed especially for instruction in agriculture and the conduct of research work. This building will furnish excellent facilities for the work of the Agricultural College and should be ready for occupancy in September.

The new building contains the executive offices of the College, and the offices, class rooms and laboratories of the departments of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, agronomy, rural engineering, bacteriology, botany, entomology and veterinary medicine. Ample provision has been made for an agricultural library and reading room, and there is an auditorium with a seating capacity of 550. The building will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity and have the necessary refrigerating apparatus for the manufacture of dairy products. When completed and equipped it will provide suitable quarters for the students of the State College of Agriculture and those charged with the administration of its work; which lacking in the past has been responsible in large measure for the failure of agricultural education to make more substantial progress in the State.

THE COLLEGE FARM.

Contiguous to the building and extending in the rear for more than a mile lies the College farm consisting of 900 acres. This land is varied in character; some of it is rough and broken, while other sections are fairly level. Portions are well wooded, and a diversity of soils is found on it which is not objectionable from one point of view as it will enable tests to be made which will be applicable to the soil types found in many sections of the State. The farm has been accurately surveyed and mapped; first, with the idea of beautifying it as fast as funds become available by laying out the necessary roads and walks and locating such additional buildings as will be required from time to time with due regard to desirable landscape effects; and second, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, so that all the soil types found might be defined and their physical characters ascertained. Thus, when experiments are undertaken combining a physical and chemical study of the soils, results of accuracy and value may be expected.

THE FARM BARNS.

Insufficiency of funds to erect suitable barns and purchase live stock and implements will prevent the development of the farm with any degree of rapidity. It will take several years of strenuous endeavor to put the farm in a satisfactory condition, and the expenditure of considerable sums of money, but when this end is accomplished, the Georgia State College of Agriculture will have a highly satisfactory location and a farm as well adapted to its needs as could be wished for by its most ardent supporters. In the mean time the Board of Trustees have authorized the erection of a temporary dairy barn and a barn for the department of field investigations. These structures have now been completed and serve the ends for which they were designed fairly well. The dairy barn will house thirty cows. A good foundation has been laid for a dairy herd in which several breeds will be represented, and it is proposed to demonstrate the profitable character of dairy industries in this State. With this end in view a record will be kept of the herd and also of all the crops produced on the farm. Thus, the dairy and farm together will be made of the greatest scientific and practical value to the students of the College as well as demonstrating the value of agricultural training of the right type. The work of the department of Animal Husbandry will be strengthened as rapidly as possible by the addition of several breeds of swine in order that the students may acquire a good working knowledge of the various breeds of live stock through systematic instruction in judging live stock, which forms such an important part of the training provided in this department.

THE DEMONSTRATION FIELD.

A field of twenty acres has been set aside for experimental work. This area of land has been subdivided into more than 1,000 plats ranging in size from 1-50 to 1-10 of an acre. Through the medium of this experimental field Nature is constantly being asked questions and new facts of interest brought to light by actual field tests; the value of principles and theories developed through laboratory research is determined, and thus the education of the student is made more perfect and complete, since he receives instruction not only in theory in the class room, but has the underlying scientific principles fully demonstrated to him in the laboratory and sees the actual results which follow the application of these principles in farm practice.

Much attention will be given in the demonstration field to the development of strains of cotton, corn and other farm crops of superior merit to those ordinarily grown. The relation of fertilizers to crop production, the influence of various methods of cultivation, the value of crop rotations and the merits of new and interesting varieties of farm crops will be fully tested, and made not only a part of the knowledge of the student body, but the results will be prepared in manuscript form and distributed free of cost to the farmers of the State. This feature of the work will thus be made to serve several useful and important economic purposes, as well as to provide that definite character of training which is of the greatest service to the agricultural students.

THE AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

The students of the College have an organization of their own known as the Agricultural Club, which meets every two weeks for the discussion of various agricultural topics. The purpose of the society is to obtain drill in parliamentary practice and in declamation and debate, as well as to discuss the scientific and practical phases of many important agricultural problems. The club publishes a Quarterly which is not only distributed quite widely amongst the student body, but is circulated over the State. This publication forms a desirable medium of communication between the students and the farmers and furnishes useful literary training to the students as well.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

Attention is called to the remarkably low cost for which a man may take a full collegiate year in the college. By rooming in the dormitories a young man can live at the University almost as cheaply as at home. This should encourage a large number of young men to avail themselves of the special advantages which the four years' course or the one year course will confer upon him.

These expenses are as follows:

Room rent in college dormitories $2.00 per month. This includes electric lights, heavy furniture and care of room. The students provide fuel, mattress, bed furnishings and toilet articles. Board in Denmark Dining Hall, $9.00 a month on the cooperative plan. Room rent and board are paid monthly. Furnished rooms in private families may be secured from $2.50 to $5.00 a month for each occupant.

College fees for students in the long courses, paid on entrance, are as follows:

Matriculation fee	$ 10.00
Library fee.	5.00
Literary Society fee	2.00

or a total of $17.00 for the year for college and society fees. Laundry will cost about $1.25 a month and books about $10.00 a year.

Uniform for military department will cost about $16.00. This will last two or three years.

In short, the necessary expenses of a student for the college year of nine months need not exceed $150.00.

Expenses for short term students are in proportion to those for long course students, except there are no matriculation, library or other fees, and the cost for text books is reduced to a minimum. The cost of attending the Cotton School will vary from $15.00 to $25.00, due chiefly to the variation in railroad fare.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture through its extension department publishes circulars of information on pertinent topics from time to time. These circulars are distributed free of cost to farmers residing in the State. A series of educational bulletins is now in course of preparation, and at least four will be distributed during the fiscal year. These will summarize in a practical manner the results of investigations, for example, with commercial fertilizers, and will prove especially valuable for reference to all reading and progressive farmers. It is expected that this series will be developed from year to year until eventually a first class reading course and farmer's library will be the result. Press bulletins are also sent out each month to all the papers of the State. Thus, the College is taking an active part in endeavoring to disseminate the vast fund of useful information which has accumulated as a result of the researches of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations within the last few years.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Through the generosity of the various friends of agricultural education the following scholarships and prizes have been offered to students. The cooperation of the good friends who have made it possible to offer these prizes is heartily appreciated.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Awarded Commencement 1908.

Junior Scholarship, $75.00, given by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., to the student showing the greatest proficiency in all agricultural subjects for the College year 1907-1908.

Sophomore Scholarship, $50.00 in gold, given by the Empire State Chemical Co., Athens, Ga., to the student showing the greatest proficiency in all agricultural subjects for the College year 1907-1908.

Freshman Scholarship, $40.00 in gold, given by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., to the student showing the greatest proficiency in all agricultural subjects during the College year 1907-1908.

One year agricultural course, $25.00 in gold, given by Hon. Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga., to be known as the Atlanta Constitution prize, to the student showing the greatest proficiency in all agricultural subjects for the College year 1907-1908.

$25.00 in gold from the Board of Trustees to the student writing the best essay on "The Relation of Agricultural Education to the Industrial Development of the State."

$50.00 in gold given by the Empire State Chemical Co., Athens, Ga., to be divided into three prizes of $25.00, $15.00 and $10.00 respectively, for the best essays on "The Use and Application of Fertilizers."

$10.00 in gold given by the German Kali Works, New York, N. Y., to the student writing the best essay on "The Use of Potash in Connection with Other Plant Foods."

$10.00 in gold given by the De Laval Separator Co., New York, N. Y., to the student showing the greatest proficiency in the handling of cream separators.

$10.00 in gold given by T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., to the student in the one year course writing the best essay on Farm Crops.

Total amount of the above prizes is $295.00.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Four-years' Course. The requirements for admission to the four-years' course are similar to those for all other students entering the University.

A brief summary of these requirements is here given:

A study of English Grammar, Rhetoric and a number of English Classics, as Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, 3 units.

A study of Arithmetic, High School Algebra and Plane Geometry, 3 units.

A study of two of the following history groups: Ancient History, English History, American History and Civics, Modern History, 2 units.

A study of a foreign language, either Latin, German, French, Spanish or Greek, 2 units.

And three units from the following: Elementary Physics, Physical Geography, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, Agriculture, Physiology, Zoology and History.

This makes a total of thirteen units for full admission to the Freshman class. No student will be admitted with less than 10 of these units, the other three units being made up later in the course

For full outline of entrance studies the student is referred to the General Catalog of the University.

Students from Accredited Schools will be admitted on the certificate of the principal. Other students must stand examinations to determine qualifications to carry forward college work.

One year Course.—Students 16 years of age and over are admitted to this course without examination at the discretion of the executive officers of the college. They must, of course, have a good common school education in order to benefit by the instruction provided and must be diligent and faithful in the prosecution of their studies.

Three-Months' Course.—The three months' course is an integral part of the one-year course, and so arranged as to permit farmers and farmers' boys 16 years and over to attend the college for a period of three months in the winter season when work is slack, and obtain a large amount of practical training based on correct scientific principles at a minimum of cost. No entrance examinations are required for this course.

Farmers' Short Courses, Cotton School, etc.—These courses are open to any person over 16 years of age in the State, but are designed mainly for farmers of mature years who cannot spend more than ten days away from home during the winter season. The cost of these courses is reduced to a minimum and they are intensely practical in character.

SELF HELP.

It is the purpose of the College to encourage students to work as much of their time as possible for both economic and practical reasons. In this way the cost to the student may be reduced considerably and his knowledge of how to apply scientific principles in farm practice materially broadened. It is both important and necessary that labor with the hands should be recognized as honorable and essential to the welfare of an agricultural people.

OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The purpose and plan of the Agricultural College is, first, to train agricultural students in the sciences pertaining to correct farm practice in order that they may receive a thorough and liberal education; second, to so arrange the course of instruction that men of limited means, opportunity and education may receive the greatest practical benefit by attending courses of varying length provided for in the College; third, to take an active part in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the farmers of the State by means of extension teaching, farmers' institutes, and bulletins and publications of a popular and practical nature.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The four-years' course provides for a liberal and thorough training along scientific lines in agronomy, soil fertility, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, horticulture and rural engineering. General training in chemistry, physics, botany, biology, English and mathematics is also provided. Since the field of agricultural training is so broad that it is quite impossible for a student in a four years' course to pursue all the courses offered, certain fundamental studies are prescribed and the largest liberty of selection commensurate with the best interests of the student permitted. In this way the student is enabled to select a course which is more in keeping with his tastes, and at the same time he can obtain sufficient special training to fit him better for the special line of work he desires to pursue upon graduation.

The one-year course is provided for men who have only a limited amount of time and money at their disposal, and who in many instances have not the fundamental training which would enable them to pursue a four-years' course of study advantageously. Men of this class, however, who desire to farm can improve their knowledge and ability to manage farm problems intelligently by pursuing this course at a moderate cost. Naturally, the training provided for in this course is of a more restricted and practical nature as its character and intention make necessary.

The three-months' course and the ten-day courses are provided for those actually engaged in farming or interested directly or indirectly in it who desire to obtain the largest amount of practical knowledge which they can apply immediately and with profit at a minimum of cost. These courses confer vast benefits upon all who pursue them and are to be commended particularly to men varying in age from 25 up to 60 years who have not had the benefits of agricultural training in the past, and are therefore at a loss to know where to look for information and very often how to apply it successfully even after they have acquired it.

DEGREE.

The degree of B. S. in Agriculture is conferred upon all students who successfully complete the four-years' course. An outline of the long course in agriculture follows, giving in detail such information as students who desire to pursue it will find most helpful. Those desiring special information relative to any phases of the work prescribed below are invited to write to the College authorities for it.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

Freshman.	
Agronomy, 1	2 hrs.
Animal Husbandry, 1 (Dairying).	1 “
Drawing, 6	1 “
Agricultural Engineering, 1	1 “
Horticulture, 1, 2 and 3	4 “
English, 2	3 “
Chemistry, 1	3 “
Mathematics, 1	3 “
Military Science	1 “
	19 hrs.

Sophomore.	
Animal Husbandry, 2, 3, 4, 4	5 hrs
Botany, 1	3 “
Chemistry, 4	3 “
History, 2 or 4	3 “
English, 3	3 “
Mathematics, 2 and 3	3 “
Zoology, 5	2 “
	21 hrs.

Junior.

Required

German, 4 or French, 1	3 hrs.
Physics, 1	3 "
Agronomy, 7 and 8	4 "
	10 hrs.

Elective from

Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5	10 "
	20 hrs.

I. General elective.

Botany, 2	4 hrs.
Agricultural Engineering, 2 and 4	4 "
Agronomy, 3 and 11	2
	10 hrs.

II. Agronomy elective.

Botany, 2	4 hrs.
Agronomy, 3, 4, 5 and 11	6 hrs.
Agricultural Engineering, 2	1 "
	11 hrs.

III. Animal Husbandry elective.

Zoology, 6	4 hrs.
Animal Husbandry, 6, 7 and 8	*2 "
Agronomy, 3 and 11	2 "
Agricultural Engineering, 2	1 "
	9 hrs.

IV. Horticulture elective.

Botany, 2	4 hrs.
Horticulture, 4, 5 and 6	6 "
	10 hrs.

Senior.

Required

German, 5 or French, 2	3 hrs.
Economics, 14, 15	3 "
Agronomy, 10	1½"
Geology,	1½"
	9 hrs.

Elective from

Groups 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5	10 "
	19 hrs.

I. General elective.

Zoology, 6	4 hrs.
Animal Husbandry, 6, 7 and 8	2*"
Agronomy, 2 and 5	4 "
	10 hrs.

II. Agronomy elective.

Botany, *3, 4 or 5 or 6	4 hrs.
Agronomy, 6 and 9	6 "
	10 hrs.

III. Animal Husbandry elective.

Zoology, 7 or 8 or Veterinary Medicine	4 hrs.
Animal Husbandry, 9, 10, 11 and 12	6 "
	10 hrs.

IV. Horticulture elective.

Botany, 3, 4 or 5 or 6	4 hrs.
Forestry, 3	1 "
Horticulture, 8 and 9	5 "
	10 hrs.

V. Education elective.		**V. Education elective.**	
Botany, 2 or Education 1 and 2	4 hrs.	Education, 1-2 or 3	3 hrs.
Psychology, 1 and 2	3 "	Animal Husbandry, 6, 7 and 8	2*"
Agronomy, 3 and 11	2 "	Agronomy, 4 and 5	4 "
Agricultural Engineering, 2	1 "		
	10 hrs.		9 hrs.

*Two extra laboratory periods in third term.

Note.—All laboratory periods count as one hour for two and are included on that basis in the total number of hours required in each year.

In order to associate the agricultural students more intimately with the work of the College in the Freshman and Sophomore years, the mathematics formerly given in the Freshman year has been divided so that one-half is now taken in the Freshman and half in the Sophomore year. The language formerly required in the Freshman and Sophomore years has been moved to the Junior and Senior years. By this arrangement training in certain agricultural subjects has been provided in both the Freshman and Sophomore years.

To permit of greater specialization on the part of students a certain amount of work is required in both the Junior and Senior years, and five groups of electives have been arranged for. By this means the students may pursue a more or less general course of instruction during the Junior and Senior years or specialize in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry or Horticulture. Students desiring to specialize will be required to elect a major group in the Junior year, and continue the study of the coordinated courses in the Senior year. Thesis work will be required for graduation and must be associated with the major study elected in the Junior year. The work done on the thesis will not reduce the number of units required during the senior year.

COURSES IN AGRONOMY.

J. R. FAIN, *Professor.*

J. M. JOHNSON, *Professor.*

1. **Cereals.**—Includes the history and development of the various cereals and a comparison of the plants of the present date with those from which they originated. The botanical relation of the different cereals is taken up and a brief review of the several methods of selection and improvement is considered. The adaptation of the cereals to special environments, and more especially to different soils, consti-

tutes an important feature of the work. Two hours first term. One hour second and third terms. Freshman.

2. **Cereal Judging.**—A study of types is made by use of the score card. With corn for instance, depth of grain, quality of grain and per cent. of grain to cob will be among the many points considered. Market grades of the different cereals will receive special attention. Considerable time will be devoted to germination tests, especially with corn. One hour second and third terms. Freshman.

3. **Grasses and Forage Crops.**—The different varieties of grasses and forage crops are studied with reference to their yield, composition and feeding value. Especial attention is paid to those grasses and forage crops that are adapted to southern conditions. Needed improvements are pointed out and means for effecting the same considered. The native grasses are studied in detail. Crops for the silo and the best methods of harvesting the same are discussed at length. Three hours. Junior.

4. **Cotton Industries.**—A history of the cotton industry and its effect on rural conditions, as well as the influence on the balance of trade with foreign nations, is taken up. Methods of cultivating and fertilizing are studied. Considerable time is spent in studying the types of plants with reference to their producing capacity. The score card is used to facilitate this work. Improvement of the cotton plant both by breeding and selection is considered. A study is made of the strength and length of the fiber by use of the fiber testing machine, as well as the influence of these factors on price. Attention is called to the methods of handling and marketing cotton, while grading receives especial attention. The cotton by-products are taken up with special regard to the meal, both as a feed and fertilizer, and the influence of the manufactured by-products on the price of cotton. The relation of the use of the meal as a food-stuff to the maintenance of soil fertility is pointed out. Three hours first and second term. Junior Agronomy students; Senior general course.

5. **Plant Breeding and Selection.**—The principles of plant breeding and methods of selection with special reference to farm crops are studied. Types adapted to different conditions are emphasized. The necessity of selection to keep up the standard of crops, and the best methods of carrying on this selection are given especial attention. The result of the experiments with a large number of plants grown in the demonstration fields will be available for this work. Three hours third term. Junior Agronomy students; Senior general course.

6. **Advanced Plant Breeding.**—Students who wish to specialize in Agronomy will be given the opportunity of studying plant breeding more thoroughly than is possible in the one term's work under Agronomy 5. A general review of the work done along this line will be made. Assigned reading courses and laboratory investigations will constitute

an important feature of the work. Three hours. Senior Agronomy students.

SOILS.

7. **Soil Physics.**—The physical properties of the soil will first be studied. The proportion of the different sized soil grains found in the several classes of soil will be ascertained. The students will make demonstrations of specific gravity, volume weight and power to retain moisture in the case of several soil types. Attention will be given to the several forms in which water occurs in the soil and influences effecting its movement through the soil. A large number of moisture demonstrations will be made. The demonstration field and farm will afford a large number of comparisons of moisture contents of lands that have been handled in different ways. Several of the principal soil types of the State will be used in this work. Three hours. First term and one-half of second term. Junior.

8. **Soil Fertility.**—The loss of soil fertility both by leaching and surface washing will be taken up and the methods for the prevention of this loss pointed out. The source and composition of the different fertilizing material will be studied, as well as the function of the different constituents in plant growth. Considerable attention will be given to the effect of rotations on the production of the soil. Farmyard and green manures are considered in detail. Methods of handling and applying as well as the composition are studied. The demonstration field will be used continuously in showing the effect of the different fertilizers. Whenever possible pot experiments will be made by the students. Three hours. One-half of second and third term. Junior.

9. **Research Work.**—Students specializing in Agronomy will be allowed the privilege of conducting some research work under the direction of the Professor. Considerable latitude will be allowed in the selection of the work in order that it may meet as nearly as possible the special needs of the students. An hour of work will be permitted in either plant production, soil physics or soil fertility.

10. **Experiment Station Work.**—A review of more recent Experiment Station work will be made. Considerable time will be devoted to the general methods of experimentation. The students will be required to do a considerable amount of Seminary work in connection with this course. Three hours first half-session. Senior.

11. **Farm Management.**—A study of the different systems of farming, intensive, extensive and mixed farming will be made. Special problems will also be investigated, including rotation of crops, management of farm labor and the relation of farm machinery to production. Three hours first term. Junior.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

PROFS. STRAHAN AND FAIN.

1. **Farm Machinery.**—All students will be required to make a detailed study of the construction of farm machines. This work will be conducted in the farm mechanics laboratories where the students will be required to take machines apart and assemble them so as to become familiar with their arrangement. At the same time, a study of the strength of construction, the relation of the parts and the influence of construction on draft will be considered. The effect of care on the life of farm machines will also be studied and field tests with dynamometers will form an important part of the course. Three hours third term. Freshman.

2. **Farm Buildings.**—The principles of construction and strength of materials will first be studied. Plans of various farm structures will then be prepared. Convenience of arrangement and location of different buildings with reference to each other, as well as location on the farm will be taken up. The construction of models of the different buildings will be required as laboratory work. Three hours second term. Junior.

3. **Drainage.**—In connection with the work in soil physics attention will be given to drainage and irrigation problems. The work will include mapping, platting, laying off lands and setting grade stakes. The capacity of the different size tiles required for mains and laterals and the effect of the depth of locating them on the height of the water table of the soil will be carefully investigated.

4. **Surveying.**—Instruction will be given in surveying farm lands, the use of the level and in hillside ditching and terracing. Three hours per week. Junior general course.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

PROFESSOR SOULE.

PROFESSOR JARNAGIN.

1. **Principles of Dairying.**—This course includes the theoretical and applied side of dairy and creamery practice. A detailed study will be made of the theory of milk secretion, formation and production; separation of cream by the shallow and deep setting systems and by the use of the centrifugal machine. The natural fermentations occurring in milk, their benefit and control; the manufacturing of butter; the testing of milk and its products for butter fat will be considered in their proper order. The use of the various acid tests; and of the lactometer for detecting adulterations in milk; the preparation of certi-

fied milk and the marketing of milk and its by-products constitute a part of the work in this course. Two 1-hour recitations and two 2-hour laboratory periods each week. Freshman year, second term.

2. **Horses, Mules and Beef Cattle.**—In this course the origin, history and development of the various breeds of horses and beef cattle will be studied. The adaptation of the various breeds and types to different conditions of soil, climate and environment; a comparison of draft and light horses will be made, and especial emphasis laid on the adaptation of the different types of horses and mules to the various kinds of work. Two 1-hour recitations each week. First term, Sophomore year.

3. **Dairy Cattle.**—In this course the origin and utility of the several breeds of dairy and dual-purpose cattle will be studied Their adaptation for the production of milk, butter, cheese, or for both milk and beef making will be carefully considered. A comparison of the profit to be derived from the various breeds under different conditions of farming will form an important part of the instruction provided. Two 1-hour recitations each week. Second term, Sophomore year.

4. **Sheep and Swine.**—This course embraces a study of the history and development of the various breeds of lard and bacon hogs, both of English and American origin. Especial attention will be given in this course to types of hogs suited to grazing. The history of the various breeds of sheep will be taken up, and comparison of the several classes made. Special emphasis will be laid on growing and marketing hothouse lambs and on classifying wool. Two 1-hour recitations. Third term, Sophomore year.

5. **Stock Judging.**—The students will receive training in the use of the score card for the various classes of live stock, and will study the standards of excellence as established by the several Breeders' Associations. In addition to this they will be given practical work in comparative judging and show ring placing of the various breeding and market classes of horses, dairy and beef cattle; bacon and lard hogs; fine wool, medium wool and long wool sheep. Two 2-hour laboratory periods each week. First, second and third term, Sophomore year.

6. **Principles of Breeding.**—The principles of breeding include a consideration of selection, heredity, atavism, normal variation and fecundity. The methods of breeding studied include in-breeding, line-breeding, cross-breeding and a review of the methods by which the sensational performers in the show ring and on the turf have been developed. Two 1-hour recitations. Third term, Junior year.

7. **Practice in Breeding.**—In this course the students will be given instruction in the tabulation of pedigrees; filling out of applications

for registry; the making of transfers of recorded animals as required by the different breeders' associations; also a study of the rules governing eligibility for registry. Students will be familiarized with the fashionable and popular blood lines in the various breeds. Two 2-hour laboratory periods. Third term, Junior year.

8. **Animal Nutrition.**—In this course a study of the gross anatomy and physiology of the digestive system is included. The theoretical and practical side of compounding balanced rations for maintenance, milk and butter production, fattening and growth are fully explained. Two recitations per week. First and second terms, Senior year.

9. **Advanced Work in Animal Nutrition.**—This course is provided for advanced students in Animal Husbandry. The results of feeding tests at the various Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges in this and other countries will be reviewed. Three 1-hour recitations per week. First term, Senior year.

10. **Feeding Problems.**—Qualified students will be allowed to assist in conducting feeding tests, keeping records and summarizing results of experimental feeding conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry. They will also be expected to make analyses of the various feeding stuffs used and to determine the fertilizing value of the excreta obtained from various classes of farm animals. Three 1-hour recitations per week. Second term.

11. **Economics of Animal Production.**—In this course the various types and breeds of live stock will be considered in their relation to the utilization of various farm crops; relation to the productiveness of the soil; and the creation of wealth in general. Three 1-hour recitations per week. Third term.

12. **Research Work in Animal Husbandry.**—Qualified students will be allowed to carry on original investigations in Animal Husbandry under the approval and direction of the Professor in charge of the Department. Three hours. Senior.

HORTICULTURE.

J. F. HART, *Instructor.*

Horticulture for the Freshman class consists of three hours per week of lectures and recitations, and one afternoon for practice throughout the year, considering the following subjects:

1. **Elements of Horticulture.**—Soils and their relation to horticultural crops, preparation of soils, stumping, draining, removing rocks, plowing, subsoiling, fertilizing. Locations as affected by untimely frosts, winds, insects and persistent weeds.

2. **Elements of Horticulture.**—Considering the principles of plant

development and conditions affecting same, relation of the root to the soil, leaves to light, manufacture of food, distribution and use of reserve food in the production of flowers and fruit.

3. **Plant Manipulation.**—Considering the principles involved in seedage, such as moisture, warmth, oxygen, seed testing of different kinds, the artificial multiplication of plants by cuttings, active and dormant, bulbs, stolons, layering, budding and grafting.

4. **Fruit Growing.**—Considering the principles of setting, pruning, training, fertilizing, spraying for insect and fungous diseases, cultivation, care of crop, gathering, storing and marketing, commercial crops of the peach, pear, apple, plum, fig, grape, scuppernong, etc. Six hours recitations and lectures per week. First term, Junior.

5.—**Small Fruits.**—The growing of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, Juneberries, etc. The best fertilizers and manures and manner of applying, picking and shipping, insect enemies and fungous affections, spraying, etc. Lectures and recitations six hours per week. Second term, Junior.

6. **Trucking.**—The growing of truck crops for local and distant markets, both in the open ground and under glass. Lectures and recitations six hours per week. Third term, Junior.

7. **Apiculture.**— A course in practical bee keeping. Aside from the value of bees as agents in pollinating certain kinds of fruits, the profits from a given number of hives well managed will exceed that from almost any other department of the farm for the time required. This course deals with the production of comb and extracted honey, transferring from old to new hives, artificial swarming, queen rearing, robbing, etc. Lectures and recitations six hours per week may be substituted for courses 4, 5 or 6.

8. **Floriculture and Greenhouse Management.**— Studying the methods of locating, construction, heating, ventilating, etc., of greenhouses, hotbeds and cold frames with regard to propagating bulbs, hothouse flowers and ornamental plants. The marketing of cut flowers and potted plants. Lectures and recitations six hours per week. First term, Senior.

9. **Landscape Gardening.**—This course adapts the principles of landscape gardening to home decoration, and the setting of trees and shrubs for given effects. The different uses of the hedge. The laying out of walks and drives and the proper ornamentation of streets and parks. The student is acquainted with the best native species for the different purposes. Lectures and recitations six hours per week. Second term, Senior.

MATHEMATICS.

C. M. SNELLING, *Professor.*

R. P. STEPHENS, *Adjunct Professor.*

TOMLINSON FORT, *Instructor.*

1. **Algebra.**—*Required of Freshmen.* The work of the Freshman Class will include Graphical Representation, Simultaneous Quadratics in two variables, Mathematical Induction, Binomial Theorem, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Permutations and Combinations, Complex Numbers, The Theory of Equations and Determinants, as presented in Hawkes' Advanced Algebra. Three hours a week. Text-book: Hawkes' Advanced Algebra.

2. Solid Geometry. Three hours per week until Feb. 1st. Books V to IX inclusive. *Required of Sophomores.* Text-book: Wentworth's Solid Geometry (Revised Edition).

3. Plane Trigonometry. Three hours per week after Feb. 1st. Definition of Trigonometric Functions, The Right Triangle, Goniometry, the Oblique Triangle and Applications. *Required of Sophomores.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

C. M. STRAHAN, *Professor.*

E. L. GRIGGS, *Adjunct Professor.*

1. **Elementary Surveying.**—An introductory course including the use, care and adjustment of instruments, and the methods of land surveying by chain alone, by compass, and by transit; the methods of planting and computing areas; the variation of the magnetic needle; problems in parting off and dividing up land, and leveling; plane table and stadia surveying, and the use of the solar transit. Three hours per week. Junior, General elective. Text: Barton's Surveying.

6. **Linear Drawing and Projections.**—The first part of this course includes the construction of simple geometrical figures, designed to teach the use of instruments and habits of neatness and precision. The work in projection follows. The course is illustrated by models, and written examinations are held at intervals. Practice in lettering is given throughout the course. With this course is given also two hours per week of free-hand drawing. Six hours per week, first term. Freshmen. Text: "Elements of Drawing," Strahan and Griggs.

PHYSICS.

A. H. PATTERSON, *Professor.*
U. H. DAVENPORT, *Adjunct Professor.*

1. **General Physics.**—An elementary course covering the whole subject. Three hours per week. *Required of Juniors.* A knowledge of Plane Trigonometry is an *absolutely necessary* entrance requirement for this course. Laboratory work may be required.

CHEMISTRY.

H. C. WHITE, *Professor.*
H. V. BLACK, *Adjunct Professor.*

The following courses are offered for agricultural students.

1. **Elementary Chemistry.**—Three hours per week of lectures and recitations and two laboratory periods, for three terms. Freshman year. Text: Remsen, Manual of Chemistry.

4. **Industrial (including Agricultural) Chemistry.**—Three hours per week of lectures and recitations for three terms. Sophomore year. Text: Professor's Notes; Thorp: Industrial Chemistry.

BIOLOGY.

J. P. CAMPBELL, *Professor.*
J. M. READE, *Instructor in Botany.*

The following courses are offered in the various biological sciences.

1. **Introductory Botany.**—This course begins with a study of the plant cell, and leads through the organization of cells to the structure and activities of familiar higher plants. It is arranged to give a synopsis of the subject in the various fields of morphology, physiology, ecology and classification to those who follow the subject no further, and a foundation for higher work to those who do. One lecture and two laboratory periods weekly. *Required of students in the One Year Course in Agriculture and Sophomores in Agricultural Course.*

2. **General Plant Morphology.**—This course gives a general survey of the groups and the special theoretical problems connected with them. The Thallophytes furnish such topics as lines of descent, relationships, evolution of sex, life histories, living conditions; the mosses and ferns furnish the problems of alternation of generations and heterospory, while the higher plants raise the questions of origin of species and the improvement of cultivated crops. Two lectures and two laboratory periods weekly. *Required of Juniors in the Agricultural Course.*

3. **Mycology.**—This course gives a brief survey of the morphology and classification of the fungi with special attention to parasitic species, the phenomena of parasitism and saprophytism, and methods of study. One lecture and two laboratory periods during the first half year. *Optional for Seniors in Agricultural course.*

4. **Plant Pathology.**—This course is planned to meet the needs of those desiring a knowledge of plant diseases. The first part of the course consists in a general consideration of the nature of diseases and of disease producing organisms and following this is given a special consideration of the diseases of the more important local crops. One lecture and two laboratory periods per week, second half-year. *Optional for Seniors in Agricultural course.*

5. **Physiological Practicum.**—This consists of a series of laboratory experiments dealing with the principal phases of plant activity, absorption, transpiration, photosynthesis, respiration, growth and irritability, together with assigned readings and conferences. Two laboratory periods weekly, second half-year. *Optional for Seniors in Agricultural course.*

ZOOLOGY.

6. **Elementary Animal Physiology.**—In this course the student first masters, as far as practicable, the gross anatomy of the human body with frequent reference to the anatomy of lower animals. On the completion of this, a short course in Histology is given, after which the subject of Physiology is taken up. This course is based in part upon Macy and Norris' text, but is largely extended by lectures and demonstrations according to a syllabus which is furnished each student. Two hours per week. Optional to Sophomores in general course. *Required of Sophomores in Agricultural course.*

Note.— *No High School Certificates are accepted in lieu of this course.*

7. **General Zoology.**—This course is based upon the laboratory study of a series of selected types representing most of the main divisions of the animal kingdom. The morphological point of view predominates but attention is also given to physiology, ecology, embryology and classification, and in addition, each group is made to illustrate some important theoretical question to which it is especially adapted. *Required of Juniors in Agricultural course.* This is mainly a lecture course, but a certain amount of use is made of Linville and Kelly's Text-book of Zoology, while Pratt's Invertebrate Zoology is used as a laboratory manual.

8. **Animal Histology.**—This course consists of laboratory work, in which the student learns the various methods of hardening, imbedding, cutting, staining and mounting animal tissues, and studies

the various tissues in the body. Based upon Schaefer's Essentials of Histology. Three periods weekly during the term.

9. **Vertebrate Embryology.**—This course consists of laboratory work with occasional lectures on the development of the tissues and organs in the chick and pig. Three periods weekly during the third term. Based on Minot's Laboratory Text-book.

Laboratory Work.—The department possesses special laboratories for each of the courses given, and good progress has been made toward their equipment. The apparatus for general microscopical work and Histology is nearly all that could be desired, and a good beginning has been made in getting together apparatus for plant and animal Physiology.

By special action of the Faculty, an extra laboratory period of two hours weekly is required in addition to the three hours of class room work, but extra laboratory time is secured whenever necessary by substituting a two hour laboratory period for a class hour.

A fee of $2.50 is charged for each laboratory course, for which the student is furnished a microscope and everything needed except dissecting instruments and drawing materials.

RHETORIC AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

R. E. PARK, Jr., *Professor.*
S. V. SANFORD, *Junior Professor.*
S. M. SALYER, *Instructor.*

2. **Composition and Rhetoric.**—Detailed study and practice in construction and kinds of composition. This course will involve continual practice in writing and some work in rhetorical analysis. Lectures, themes, daily exercises. The course is based on Scott and Denny's "Paragraph Writing," and Genung's "Practical Rhetoric." *Required of Freshmen.* Full course, three hours.

3. **Outline of English Literature,** and masterpieces of selected authors studied with reference to (1) elements of literature, (2) species of literature, (3) historical development. The object of this course will be to give the student a general view of the history and development of English Literature, with more detailed knowledge of certain periods. Throughout the course much attention will be devoted to the writing of essays as a means of training the student to appreciate and express his appreciation of the literature studied. *Required of Sophomores.* Full course, three hours.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

J. H. T. McPHERSON, *Professor.*

W. O. PAYNE, *Instructor.*

2. **History of Europe.**—An elementary study of European history from the treaty of Verdun to the nineteenth century. Three hours a week through the year. Text: Robinson's History of Western Europe. *Required of Sophomores.*

4. **Political and Constitutional History of England.**—Especial attention is paid to the development of parliament, the cabinet, and the various phases of local government—township, parish, manor, hundred and county—with the object of laying a thorough foundation for the subsequent study of American institutions. The contemporary progress of European events is kept constantly in review. Three hours a week through the year. Text: Terry's History of England. *Sophomores.*

14. **Economics.**—A general introduction to the principles of Political Economy. Three hours a week, first half year. *Seniors.*

15. **Economic History of the United States.**—The principles acquired in course 14 are here applied in a systematic review of the economic and financial experience of the country, and in a careful study of the leading problems of the day. Three hours a week, second half year. *Seniors.*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND GERMAN.

JOHN MORRIS, *Professor.*

M. D. DuBOSE, *Tutor.*

4. **Elementary German.**—German Conversation (for about two months), based on Stern's Studien und Plaudereien, Part I; Carruth's Reader. Three hours per week. *Juniors.*

5. **Advanced German.**—Sketch of German Literature. Easy modern books for parallel reading. Sight reading and oral practice. Three hours per week. *Seniors.*

ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

J. LUSTRAT, *Professor.*

French.

1. **French 1.** Four hours per week. Introductory French course based upon Natural Method and the most essential rudiments of Grammar. The various inflexions, forms of words, verbs and constructions of sentences are carefully taught from the beginning, but systematic study of Grammar is not taken up until the second half-year, at which time translation and writing of letters in French are also started. Text-books: Short French Grammar and French Composition by Grandgent. "Un Cas de Conscience" (Gervais), "L'Abbe Constantin" (Halevy) are read in the classroom during the last three months. *Optional for Juniors.*

2. **French 2.** Three hours per week. Study of grammatical difficulties. Translation from English into French, and French into English, either after preparation or at sight. French composition writing. Reading of novels written by best French writers. Study of classics with parallel reading of some of their works. Weekly lectures on French literature are delivered in French. *Optional for Seniors.*

Text-Books.—Short French Grammar and French Composition, by Grandgent. Histoire de la Litterature Francaise, by Demogeot.

The texts chosen for reading purposes may vary each year. During the year 1907-'08 the following books, selected from American Edited Books for Colleges, were read in the classroom or outside:

Monte Cristo, Dumas; Les Trois Mousquetaires, Dumas; Les Miserables, Hugo; Colomba, Merimee; Graziella, Lamartine; Le Roi des Montagnes, About; Eugenie Grandet, Balzac; Le Cid, Corneille; Tartuffe, Moliere; Andromaque, Racine; La Mare au Diable, G. Sand; Zadig, Voltaire; Le Nabab, Daudet.

PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION.

T. J. WOOFTER, *Professor.*

Philosophy.

1. **Psychology.**—A course in General Psychology designed to give the student a knowledge of the essential phenomena and fundamental laws of mind, with experimental demonstration. *Juniors,* Education Electives.

2. **Logic.**—Studies in both deductive and inductive logic will be included. This supplements course 1 for one year's work.

Education.

1. **History of Education.**—The educational theories and practices of the great peoples of the world, the origin and development of our educational ideals, the great reformers and the principles derived from them will be considered. A course treating education as a vital factor of social progress and social control, therefore not narrowly a professional course, but one both liberal and practical for all students alike. *Optional for Juniors and Seniors,* Education Electives.

2. **Principles of Education.** 1.—A study of the applications of psychology, sociology, ethics and biology, to the problems and principles of education. *Optional for Juniors and Seniors,* Education Electives.

3. **Principles of Education.**—2 (*a*) An application of the principles of education to teaching generally, to the recitation, and to the conventional school branches of the primary, grammar, and high schools. (*b*)School management, organization, supervision, courses of study and their related problems. *Optional for Seniors,* Education electives.

GEOLOGY.

Vacant*

1. **General Geology.**—Three hours per week, second half-year. The course of instruction is at first a general one, embracing the study of the distinguishing properties of minerals and common rocks, the decay of rocks and the formation of soils. Following this is a more extended course of Structural, Dynamical, and Historical Geology.

*Temporarily in charge of the Professor of Chemistry.

FORESTRY.

ALFRED AKERMAN, *Professor.*

3. **Farm Forestry.** This course is designed to give such working knowledge of planting, thinning, protecting and harvesting the forest crop as is necessary to the intelligent management of farm woodlots or the proper execution of working plans that have been prepared by forest engineers. *Two hours third term, required of Seniors.*

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

JAMES MOBLEY KIMBROUGH, Jr.,

1st Lieut., 27th U. S. Infantry, *Commandant.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Land Grant Act, military exercises are regularly held in this college, upon which the attendance is compulsory by members of the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes, and the students in the One Year Course in Agriculture, except when excused by the surgeon of the Corps of Cadets.

The uniform consists of a coat of standard Charlottesville gray cloth; winter trousers of same material, with stripe one inch wide; and blue cloth cap. The uniform costs about $15.55. For spring use white duck trousers, jeans trousers and blue shirt, leggins and hat are required, costing about $4.50.

Practical instruction is given three hours each week, covering the following subjects: Infantry Drill Regulations; Field Service Regulations; Manual of Guard Duty; Firing Regulations for Small Arms; Artillery Drill Regulations, partial.

Theoretical instruction, two hours each week, for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, is given in the portions of the above subjects covered by the practical instruction, and is supplemented by lectures. *One hour each week of theoretical instruction is required of Freshmen.*

ONE-YEAR COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

This course commences at the opening of the fall session and continues throughout the collegiate year. The purpose of this course is to supply the instruction to those who can only remain in college for one year. An effort has been made therefore to condense the work as much as possible, provide a correct scientific foundation, and yet make the instruction of a very practical nature. An outline of the one-year course follows. The schedule indicates the number of hours required in each subject and the amount of time devoted to class room and laboratory work. Notice that the laboratory instruction has been emphasized as this is considered the best way of enforcing the value of applied science to the solution of the problems of the farmer.

ONE-YEAR COURSE.

First Term.

	Hours.	Lab. periods.
English	6	--
Arithmetic	3	--
Cereals	3	--
Cereal Judging	--	1
Soils	3	--
Iron and Wood Work	--	2
Horticulture	3	1
Breeds and Breeding	3	2
	21	6

Second Term.

English	6	--
Arithmetic	3	--
Cotton and Cotton By-Products	3	1
Cotton Grading (Cotton School)	--	--
Soil Fertility	3	--
Plumbing, etc.	--	1
Horticulture	3	1
Dairying	1	2
Surveying	3	1
	21	6

Third Term.

English	6	--
Farm Accounts	3	--
Grain and Forage crops	3	1
Chemistry	3	--
Farm Buildings	--	1
Horticulture	3	1
Farm Machinery	--	1
Practice Work Animal Husbandry	--	1
Feeds and Feeding	3	1
	21	6

ONE-YEAR COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

AGRONOMY.

Farm Crops. Cereals and Cereal Judging.—The history, uses and cultivation of the different cereals will be studied. Especial attention will be given to seed testing and selection as influencing the yield of farm crops. The grading of different cereals, especially corn, with the score card, is emphasized. The classification of grain according to the market demands forms an important part of this course. First term. Three 1-hour recitations and one laboratory period.

Cotton and Cotton By-Products.—Great emphasis is laid on the importance of seed selection. The best types of plant to select from are pointed out and a careful review is made of the various influences affecting the length, strength, uniformity, quality and quantity of the fibre. An examination of cotton by-products and their influence on the value of cotton seed concludes the course. Second term. Three 1-hour recitations. Cotton Grading is taken up during the Cotton School.

Grasses and Forage Crops.—The fact that the South is a forage crop country is emphasized, and the character and utility of the various crops which can be grown advantageously are pointed out. The value of silage for winter feeding is considered and methods of growing, preserving and handling form a part of the course of study. The opportunities for improving Southern forage crops are discussed. Since grasses are so important much time is devoted to ascertaining those best adapted to Southern conditions. The value of native grasses and the possibility of their improvement forms an important part of the work. Third term. Three 1-hour recitations and one laboratory period.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Breeds and Breeding.—A practical course will be given in the study of domesticated animals, and a consideration of the fundamental laws underlying their production. Three 1-hour recitations.

Dairying.—In this course lectures will be given on the principles of modern dairying and on the manufacture of butter, cheese and other dairy products. Practice work in the operation and repair of dairy machines will be required of all students. The use of the Babcock test and other apparatus for the detection of adulteration of milk will be fully explained. One lecture and two laboratory periods. Second term.

Feeds and Feeding.—In this course a study of the various feeding stuffs will be taken up. The balancing of rations and their adaptation for maintenance, development of bone and muscle, production of milk and butter and for maintaining and fattening farm animals will be discussed and explained. Three 1-hour recitations and one laboratory period. Third term.

Stock Judging.—Scoring, judging and classifying the various classes of farm live stock will form an important part of this course. After the student has become proficient in the use of the score card, work will be given in comparative judging and show-ring placing. The standard of excellence as established by the several Breeder's Associations will also be given some attention. First term. Two laboratory periods.

SOILS AND SOIL FERTILITY.

Soils.—The physical properties of the soil are taken up, and the effect of good and poor mechanical condition on crop production shown by experimental data. Methods of improving the physical condition of the soil are given. Experiments illustrating the different physical properties of the soil will be carried on in connection with the lecture work. First half-year. Three 1-hour recitations.

Soil Fertility.—The different fertilizing ingredients and their function in plant growth will be discussed. Methods of mixing fertilizers and determining the formulas best adapted to different soils will be studied. The effect of rotation of crops on soil fertility and the draft of the different crops on the soil will also receive attention. Second half-year. Three 1-hour recitations.

FARM MECHANICS.

Iron and Wood Work.—Practical work in carpentry and blacksmithing will be provided for during this term. The course will consist of elementary work in carpentry and black-smithing. Students will be taught how to use tools and construct and repair fences and gates, clevises, lap-rings, etc. First term. Two laboratory periods.

Farm Machinery.—Different types of farm machines, their draft and utility on the farm will receive attention. A room 38x66 has been set aside in the new agricultural hall for farm machinery. This will be equipped with modern farm machines for demonstration and experimental purposes. Third term. One laboratory period.

Farm Buildings.—This work will be provided for in the farm mechanics laboratory. The principles of construction will be taught by building models of farm buildings. Especial attention will be given to silos, barns, tenant houses and such other structures as will be needed on the average farm.

HORTICULTURE.

Plant Growth.—This course consists of seed testing and germination and the conditions influencing each. General development of roots, stems, leaves, and the factors of soil, fertility, water, light, cultivation, etc. that modify the same. The production of flowers and seed together with an elementary consideration of cross and close pollination concludes the course. Three 1-hour recitations and one laboratory period.

Propagation and Pruning.—The principles of plant multiplications by cuttings, layers, stolons, suckers, budding, grafting and transplanting are first considered. Practice work in pruning and training trees, shrubs, vines is provided for in order that the student may learn by actual experience how and when to perform the work. Second term. Three 1-hour recitations and one laboratory period.

Small Fruit Trucking and Orchards.—A study of plant life as affected by unfavorable environment such as cold, heat, wind, water, light, plant food, weeds, insects and fungous attacks and the best remedies for combating the same constitutes the first part of the course. Among the varieties of fruits especially studied are the strawberry, raspberry, dewberry, blackberry and Juneberry. Commercial trucking, practical bee keeping, special fertilizers for horticultural crops and the care and management of commercial orchards conclude the work. Third term. Three 1-hour recitations and one laboratory period.

English.—Grammar, Composition and Literature. In connection with this course, the Debating Societies offer advantages for cultivating the art of expressing thought.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic will be studied for two terms. The instruction will be of such a nature as to be most beneficial to men actually engaged in farm work. Farm accounts and bookkeeping will be studied for one term in order that accurate records of the farm operations may be preserved for the guidance of the owner.

Chemistry.—Lectures will be given on the applications of chemistry to the work of the farm and will include a review of the underlying principles involved in plant and animal nutrition.

Surveying.—This course includes surveying, plotting, terracing and leveling. Practical exercises in the field will serve to familiarize the student with surveying instruments and how to handle and operate them. Also lectures on good roads.

THREE MONTHS OR WINTER COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

Short courses of instruction in agriculture and related subjects are offered for the benefit of those who are engaged or expect to engage in farming, and yet who are so situated that they cannot undertake a full college course of study. This course is given during the winter when work is least pressing and the time can best be spared. The course consists principally of the regular work provided during the winter term of the one-year course with such additional elective subjects as the student finds he can conveniently carry upon consultation with the President of the College.

Those desiring to take this course can familiarize themselves with the nature and character of the work by referring to the schedule of the one-year course for the second term. Considerable extra work may be taken if desired. Certain subjects may also be dropped and others elected to meet the wishes of the student. Requirements for admission to this course and the cost have already been mentioned and need not be again detailed here. Those intending to take this course of instruction are urged to write to the College authorities sometime in advance so that suitable arrangements can be made for them.

THE COTTON SCHOOL AND OTHER TEN DAY COURSES.

The first Cotton School ever held was organized by the Georgia State College of Agriculture, January 6 to 17, 1908. Since cotton is the main crop of the State as well as of the South it is fitting that an attempt should be made to put in pedagogic form the large amount of scientific information which has accumulated during recent years and which will aid materially in solving many of the farmers' most perplexing problems. The object of the school is to present this information at a minimum of cost and in a concrete form so that the facts may be applied successfully in every-day work on the farm. Admission to this course is free, a registration fee of $1.00 being charged to cover incidental expenses. The cost to the student therefore consists of board while in Athens and railroad fare, and since the railroads made a special rate for the occasion, the cost to the students coming from the furthest point was not over $25.00, which means that a free course of instruction in the technique of cotton production is provided for the farmers of Georgia. There were 105 men registered in this course from fifty-four counties in the State in 1908. Their ages ranged from eighteen to sixty years. They were a representative body of students and were gratified with the nature of the instruction provided and unanimously voted for the continuance of the Cotton School. This is the best evidence that agricultural instruction of the right type meets the needs of the farmers of the State, and shows how beneficial a service the Georgia State College of Agriculture may render the farmers through the organization of practical courses of this character. The course will therefore be continued as a permanent feature of the work of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. The session for 1909 will open on January 4th, and continue for a period of ten days. The work will be so arranged that those desiring to remain for twenty days may do so. The course of instruction in the Cotton School will be essentially as follows:

Ten lectures on the soil, including a discussion of its origin, character, composition and utility for crop production.

Ten lectures on fertilizers, including a discussion of the essential elements of plant food and methods of purchasing, mixing and applying these various constituents to the soil for the purpose of producing maximum crops at a minimum of cost.

Five lectures on the cotton plant. These will include a consideration of the origin and composition of the plant and conditions most favorable for its growth and development, and will include a discussion of varieties.

Five lectures on seed selection. These include methods of seed selection which may be adopted and successfully practiced by farmers for the improvement of the quality of the staple.

Five lectures on cotton diseases. The principal diseases affecting cotton, the causes so far as known and the best methods of combating and eradicating the same will be discussed.

Five lectures on cotton insects. In these lectures the history, characteristics, and the best methods of controlling the depredations of the various insects attacking the cotton plant will be discussed.

Five lectures on feeding cotton by-products. The best methods of utilizing cotton by-products in the feeding of all classes of farm live stock will be considered in detail.

Five lectures on cotton machinery. The different forms of plows, cultivators and seeders which may be utilized so as to economize labor and increase the efficiency of soil cultivation will be considered.

Instruction in cotton grading. In this course the student will have an opportunity to handle and grade ten or more samples of cotton each day just as the operation is performed on the warehouse floor. The score card will be used for recording his results and the instructor will then compare the various samples with standards and explain to the student wherein he has made a mistake. Cotton grading was successfully taught in the school last year and can be made the means of saving several millions of dollars annually to the farmers of Georgia. This feature of the work will be emphasized more strongly than ever in 1909.

Three lectures on cotton warehousing. These lectures will include

SCHEDULE OF RECITATIONS FOR THE COTTON SCHOOL

JANUARY 4th TO 15th INCLUSIVE, 1909

Period	Mon. Jan. 4	Tuesday Jan. 5	Wednesd'y Jan. 6	Thursday Jan. 7	Friday Jan. 8	Saturday Jan. 9	Monday Jan. 11	Tuesday Jan. 12	Wednesd'y Jan. 13	Thursday Jan. 14	Friday Jan. 15
9.00 to 9:55	REGISTRATION DAY	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton	Fertilizers for Cotton
9:55 to 10:10		CHAPEL EXERCISES									
10:10 to 11:05		The Cotton Plant	The Cotton Plant	The Cotton Plant	The Cotton Plant	The Cotton Plant	Feeding Cotton By-products	Feeding Cotton By-products	Feeding Cotton By-products	Feeding Cotton By-products	Feeding Cotton By-products
11:05 to 12:00		The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia	The Soils of Georgia
12:00 to 12·55		Selecting Seed Cotton	Selecting Seed Cotton	Selecting Seed Cotton	Selecting Seed Cotton	Selecting Seed Cotton	Insect Enemies of Cotton	Insect Enemies of Cotton	Insect Enemies of Cotton	Insect Enemies of Cotton	Insect Enemies of Cotton
12·55 to 1·50		Diseases of Cotton	Diseases of Cotton	Diseases of Cotton	Diseases of Cotton	Diseases of Cotton	Farm Machinery	Farm Machinery	Farm Machinery	Farm Machinery	Farm Machinery
1 50 to 3 10		DINNER HOUR									
3 10 to 5 00		Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton	Grading and Scoring Cotton

a discussion of the business of receiving, handling and shipping cotton.

Cotton seed. The character and quality of the various grades of seeds will be discussed, and the conditions which influence their value to the farmer and the manufacturer fully explained.

A series of special lectures at night for the students in the Agricultural College proper and the Cotton School will be arranged for.

The schedule of recitations for the cotton school is given on page 38, and is self-explanatory.

The necessity for instruction in cotton industries will be made apparent by the fact that there is a loss in the value of the staple as nature produces it and as placed upon the market of between ten and twenty millions of dollars every year in Georgia. This loss is largely avoidable and will be reduced materially when the handling and grading of cotton is made a part of the knowledge of the farmers in all parts of the State.

It is contemplated that in 1909 a ten days' course of instruction of the same practical character as that provided for in the Cotton School will be offered in animal husbandry, dairying and horticulture. This will enable farmers who desire to obtain special training in any of the principal lines of agricultural industry to do so at a minimum of cost and during the greatest leisure period of the year. It is also believed that a conference of farmers and agricultural workers can be arranged for at Athens next winter.

EXTENSION TEACHING.

It is the purpose of the College of Agriculture to aid all educational activities of every kind which are being carried forward in the State. The fulfillment of this purpose is one of its greatest obligations to the State and every effort will be made to further the course of extension teaching. Two great ends are to be subserved by the work of this character: First, the systematizing of the educational activities of the State and the raising of these to a higher level of efficiency. Second, the dissemination of useful knowledge which has accumulated in recent years but is not now a part of the knowledge of the mass of the people and which cannot be brought to the attention of adults and those remotely situated from the College save through extension agencies. This work has already been in progress in the University proper to a considerable extent in the past, but it is now desired to broaden the efforts in this direction, and to reach the farmer of limited means in a practical and helpful manner. A distinct extension department has not been organized in connection with the College up to this time simply because of insufficient funds to provide for its maintenance on lines commensurate with the activities it is designed to serve. A good beginning has been made, however, particularly in the line of farmers' institute work and through the movement of the Educational Train which recently traversed the State.

It is the desire and hope of those associated with the work of the Georgia State College of Agriculture that it may be in position next year to hold a number of what may be properly termed itinerant schools of agriculture for periods of from five to ten days in remote sections of the State. During the continuance of these schools practical lectures would be given on a variety of topics of especial interest to the community, and thus much helpful and valuable information made a part of the knowledge of the residents of that community. In other words, farmers could be brought intimately in contact with the latest information, for instance, relative to spraying, the protection of orchards and gardens, without the time, labor and cost entailed in attending a course in the Agricultural College proper. The benefits of a system of extension teaching of this character can never be accurately estimated, but those who have seen the marvelous improvement in farm practice which has followed in the wake of feeble efforts in this direction in the past realize fully what a systematic extension bureau would accomplish in stimulating an interest in better methods of farming.

Another form of extension of especial importance would be that associated with the establishment of school gardens at the county seats throughout the State. By this means the teachers in the outlying territory might be brought in contact with nature's laboratory, and so trained for a period of ten days to utilize the material which surrounds them as to vastly simplify the teaching of agriculture and its underlying scientific principles successfully in the public schools of the State. The good that would be accomplished by a movement of this kind is inestimable, and yet the plan is both feasible and practicable, and it is sincerely hoped that work of this character can be undertaken at no distant date. In the mean time this character of work appeals so strongly to those associated with the College that it was determined to make an effort in the direction of extension teaching. With this end in view the railroads were approached and asked to cooperate in the movement of an educational train throughout the State. They heartily acquiesced in this and a train was organized known as the Educational Special of the Georgia State College of Agriculture. This train left Athens on February 10th and returned March 14th, being gone a period of 34 days. During that time it visited 150 towns and cities situated in some 125 counties. It traveled several thousand miles and addresses were made to more than 150,000 people. Fully 250,000 circulars of information were distributed.

OBJECT OF EDUCATIONAL TRAIN.

The object of this train was to arouse an interest in the value of agricultural education and to call the attention of the. people of the State to some of the great mistakes in agricultural practice which could be remedied, and to show wherein the farmer through knowledge which may be placed within his reach might add to the productive values of the State fully $25,000,000 a year. The train was run to confer with the farmers and the children who are to be the future land owners of the State because they could not come to the College, and there was no other way in which to call their attention to the vast amount of useful information which might be made of inestimable service to them except through personal contact such as the train afforded. The railroads cooperating in this movement were the following:

The Southern; Central of Georgia; Seaboard Air Line; Georgia, Louisville & Nashville; Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic; Atlantic Coast Line; Atlanta & West Point; Georgia Southern & Florida and Macon, Dublin & Savannah.

To them our sincere thanks are due ,for without their aid little could have been accomplished in view of the fact that the legislature failed to make an appropriation for the maintenance of the College of Agriculture this year.

This train provided free of cost by the railroads consisted of a baggage car and two passenger coaches. The baggage car was filled with educational exhibits. The passenger coaches were used as lecture rooms in unfavorable weather, though most of the talking had to be done outside on account of the large number of people present. Four lectures as a rule were given at each stop. Among the subjects discussed were seed selection with the idea of improving corn and cotton, the mixing and application of fertilizers, the feeding and handling of farm stock, care of orchards, gardens and truck patches, insects and fungi attacking cotton and other farm crops, the value of agricultural education, the best methods of handling and utilizing cotton seed and cotton seed by-products.

In the baggage car the exhibits consisted of a collection of photographs showing the work of the State College of Agriculture; courses of study provided in the State College of Agriculture and an outline of a farmer's reading course; sources of fertilizing materials; methods of mixing fertilizers; fertilizer formulas for the principal farm crops; the grades and standards of short and long staple cotton; practical methods of selecting corn and cotton for improvement; the best varieties of cotton to grow; cotton seed and the by-products obtained from the same; the best varieties of corn adapted for growth in the State; spraying outfits for gardens and orchards; methods of cutting and layering plants; diseases of fruit trees and means of controlling same, together with facts to be observed in pruning. There was also a display of field and garden seeds. The equipment needed for a small farm dairy; rations suitable for various classes of live stock and samples of forage crops adapted to the State were also shown. There was a display of farm implements and machinery, and maps and charts showing important facts which have been discovered through the researches of the Agricultural Colleges.

This is the first attempt of the Georgia State College of Agriculture to get in active touch with the people which it is designed to serve, namely, the farmers of the State. It is the first attempt ever made to disseminate agricultural information on such a comprehensive scale in the South. The spirit and attitude of the farmers of Georgia towards agricultural education is cause for sincere congratulation. Their thirst for knowledge is commendable and is appreciated by those whose duty it is to try and help them in their efforts to improve their practice, to ameliorate the conditions existing in the rural districts and to give their boys and girls a clear insight into the value and nature of education, particularly that relating to agriculture.

The interest in the train was so widespread that an effort will be made to organize another one along distinctive lines next year. The good that will be accomplished as a result of the movement of the Educational Special is now becoming apparent since a large number of letters are being received daily from farmers in all parts of the State asking for special advice and information which they did not know they could obtain in the past. A mailing list of fully 25,000 names of farmers has been obtained through addresses furnished on the train and the free publications of the College will be forwarded to these farmers and citizens from time to time as they are issued.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Board of Trustees of the University organized a farmers' institute system on January 16, 1903. When the Board of Control of the Agricultural College was created the management of the farmers' institutes was handed over to them. For several years the direction of this work had been under the charge of Hon. Harvie Jordan, who, however, found the work so onerous and exacting that he decided to withdraw from it on November 1, 1907, when the work was turned over to the charge of Andrew M. Soule. There has been little opportunity since that time to hold institutes and therefore the report for the past fiscal year must of necessity be brief. The activities of the year may be outlined as follows, the data being taken from the report submitted by Hon. Harvie Jordan on the conclusion of his services as director of institutes.

Institutes were held in every cooperating senatorial district throughout the State, sessions being held morning and evening and from one to two days in twenty-one districts. The attendance varied in numbers from 700 to 2,000. In a few instances during the busy season and on account of inclement weather the attendance was small. A large number of farmers were reached in the aggregate, however, and there was decided interest in each institute held, with an earnest request to return. The institutes held were very helpful to the farmers attending, and cordial aid was given by a corps of experienced workers, Most of the lecturers were obtained from the University proper, the College of Agriculture, and the Experiment Station.

This substantially completes the report available on the work for the fiscal year 1907. An institute will be held in every senatorial district during the present fiscal year if the small appropriation available for institutes will permit of our doing so. The institute work will be pushed vigorously, as this form of extension teaching can be made of especial value to the farmers of the State. It is contemplated that a part of the institutes will be held during the early part of the year and the balance in the late summer or early fall. Plans for the organization of this work are now well under way and with the cordial cooperation and assistance of the farmers of the State a successful series of meetings should be held during the year.

For further information, write the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS

1907-1908.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

Arrendale, James Lester, 3	Grove
Baker, Eugene, 1	Hartwell
Ball, Frederick Willard, 2	Fitzgerald
Bostwick, Henry Green, 3	Bostwick
Chastain, Troy Green, 3	Kennesaw
Carey, John Foster 2	Bostwick
Calhoun, DeWitt Talmadge, 1	Mt. Vernon
Corker, Palmer Lanier, 1	Waynesboro
Dobbs, William Franklin, 3	Kennesaw
Gibson, William Murray, 2	Augusta
Giles, John Kyrgess, 3	Kennesaw
Harber, Thomas Albert, 2	Commerce
McClure, Edward, 2	Duluth
McNeely, William Albert ,1	Athens
Miller, Julian Howell, 1	Athens
Mitchell, Charles Rufus, 1	Buchanan
Nixon, Robert Lee, 3	Bowdon
Odom, Horace Hartford, 1	Girard
Prickett, Hiram Grover, 1	Commerce
Rast, Loy Edmund, 1	Pidcock
Rylee, Hubert Morton, 3	Statham
Sell, Edward Scott, 2	Hoschton
*Simkins, William Daniel, 1	Athens
Starr, David Solomon, 3	Royston
Starr, Silas Henry, 2	Mansfield
Whatley, William Fred, 1	Helena
Wray, Charles Birch, 3	Cedartown

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*Deceased.

ELECTIVE STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

Bostwick, Hugh, 3	Bostwick
Delaperriere, Herman Preston, 3	Winder
Holman, Robert William, 3	Athens
Lott, Oscar, 1	Douglas
Nunn, George Anderson, 1	Bostwick
Smith, Homer Clifton, 2	Athens
White, Hugh Welch, 1	Whitehall

ONE YEAR COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

Arrington, Homer Newell	Rome
Bickley, Charles Welborn	Waverly Hall
Beggs, John Milton	Pavo
Bullard, Edwin Baldwin	Machen
Campbell, Harold Joseph	Centerville
Chandler, Clarence Daniel	Bishop
Clark, Edward Cleveland	Elberton
Cofer, Reuben R.	Buford
Colby, Glenn	Winder
Daniel Miller	Augusta
Folwell, Samuel Stewart	Augusta
Grace, T.	Barnesville
Henson, Charles David	Cairo
Holcomb, Walter Melson	Valdosta
Lewis, Bass Hix	Macon
Lumpkin, George Arthur	Rome
Lumpkin, Joseph Henry	Athens
McDuffie, Frank Jeff	Athens
McGee, Willis F.	Savannah
McWhorter, James Chandler	Royston
Martin, W. J.	Arlington
Miller, William	Louisville
Neese, Thomas E.	Athens
Newsome, Paul	Washington
Patterson, Joseph Wright	Pidcock
Persons, Raiford	Talbotton
Roberts, Augustus Paul	Ball Ground
Rossiter, Joseph Aloysius	Savannah
Smith, Howell Lee	Gainesville
Smith, Henry Thomas	Elberton
Stephens, Amos Mack	Ball Ground
Webster, Joseph Ericson	Norcross
West, Andrew Lewis	Athens

THE COTTON SCHOOL.

Adams, C. H.	Winder
Adamson, Robert	Bremen
Anderson, R. S.	Danburg
Bradley, B. C.	Buchanan
Bird, W. H.	Dalton
Bussell, J. H.	Mystic
Benson, E. E.	Buford
Boss, W. C.	Hoschton
Baker, J. H.	Sparta
Barrow, B. H.	Athens
Brown, J. T.	Athens
Baggett, E. C.	Bethlehem
Bowen, D. B.	Bowman
Brown, Burr	Rockville
Bray, J. W. N	Dalton
Broadwell, J. B.	Alpharetta
Butler, J. W.	Athens
Brush, C. E.	Augusta
Conner, J. J.	Cartersville
Childs, W. L.	Athens
Cowan, W. A.	Winston
Carlton, Grady	Monroe
Crawford, T. R	Athens
Coker, M. W.	Ashland
Cook, Robt.	Fairburn
Chandler, E. A	Buckhead
Colvin, Ernest	Locust Grove
Drummond, W. S.	Lawrenceville
Davis, M. W.	Covington
Dalton, L. B.	Winder
Durham, R. S.	Farmington
Durham, E. R.	Watkinsville
Fort, J. P.	Athens
Fambrough, J. W.	Dallas
Fleming, R. F.	Hawkinsville
Gravitt, P. M.	Cumming
Gravitt, W. L.	Cumming
Garrison, John	Commerce
Garr, R. H	Jackson
Geiger, James T.	Glenwood
Gentry, E.	Jonesboro
Hutchinson, P. L.	Tifton
Hogan, W. E.	Dacula
Hammond, L. O.	Cumming
Hancock, R. D.	Winterville

Hutchins, C. A.	Auburn
Huff, C. F.	Watkinsville
Harper, O. T.	Statesboro
Howell, A. J.	Madison
Harris, C. W.	Winterville
Holbrook, N. V.	Carnesville
Hodgson, Harry	Athens
Jackson, J. N.	Campton
Jordan, J. E.	Wrightsville
Jones, Andrew	Mystic
Jackson, E. T.	Carrollton
Jarman, L. W.	Porterdale
Leard, L. A.	Bowersville
Metts, N. P.	Dublin
Morris, J. G.	Conley
McMullan, A. J.	Hartwell
Mayo, Byron	McDonough
McMichen, John H.	Dallas
Morton, J. W.	Athens
McMichael, Walter	Cuthbert
Mann, W. O.	Conyers
McDaniel, W. R.	Glenwood
Moore, F. D.	Augusta
Martin, W. V.	Union City
McMullan, L. L.	Hartwell
Nichols, R. A.	Hawkinsville
Oliver, J. G	Powder Springs
O'Kelley, J. J.	Athens
Osborn, F. A.	Watkinsville
Plunkett, Ivor H.	Conyers
Purcell, M. H.	Lavonia
Pope, J. W.	Valdosta
Pyles, W. D.	Mountville, S. C.
Patterson, Ed C.	Gainesville
Powell, C. L.	Rex
Pryor, R. H.	Apalachee
Ross, C. B.	Rome
Richardson, S. M.	Hartwell
Reece, J. C.	Alpharetta
Stephen, Luther	Conley
Simpson, Emory	Winder
Stallings, L. V.	Moultrie
Steinheimer, R. P.	Brooks
Studivant, L.	Winder
Sawyer, Enoch	Dawson
Smith, M. A.	Covington

Swain, C. J.	Tifton
Sale, Stern S.	Tignall
Thornton, T. B.	Elberton
Tuck, W. R.	Athens
Tuck, James R.	Athens
Tuck, Claude	Athens
Tigner, R. O.	Odessadale
Wages, Albert	Winder
Wiley, L. B.	Hoschton
Williamson, Dr. G. T.	Conley
Worsham, G. C.	Yatesville
Wise, J. P.	Bogart
Young, J. C.	Lavonia

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION.

College of Agriculture:

B. S. in Agriculture	27
Elective Students	7
One Year Course in Agriculture	33
The Cotton School	104
	171

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